THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 125

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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Daily (in advance) per annum	$12 00
" " per week	25
To news-dealers, per copy	3
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

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☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September	1867.
1st Kheswan, 30th October	"
1st Kislen, 29th November	"
1st Tebet, 27th December	"
1st Shebat, 28th January	1868.
1st Adar, 27th February	"
1st Nisan, 24th March	"
1st Kyar, 23d April	"
1st Sivan, 22d May	"
1st Tamuzz, 21st June	"
1st Ab, 20th July	"
1st Elul, 19th August	"
Ash Wednesday, 26th February	1868.
Mamuday Thursday, 9th April	"
Good Friday, 10th April	"
Easter Sunday, 12th April	"
Ascension, 21st May	"
Pentecost, 31st May	"

Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mh1 tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANDERSONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEULA, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 300. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (I. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—294 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33°, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; E. M. Levy, Sec'y.

E. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.
294 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Com.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 18th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.

CALVARY Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th, No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; R. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William T. Christ, 32d, Rec.·.

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Cedar Posts, Flooring, Ceiling,
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CHEAPER THAN EVER AT
M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN'S,
Foot of Washington Street.
dec14 1m

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned will apply at the January Term, 1868, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, to probate the will of A. C. Weatherall, and for letters testamentary thereon. A. D. WEATHERALL,
dec15 law3w* A. C. WEATHERALL.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. nov12 tf

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY.
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov3 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS,
HAVE removed the office to their old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 318, Main street. decs tf

HINSON & SMITH
DENTISTS,
No. 283 Main Street.
CLAY BUILDING.
S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson. apr nov22 1867

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Titus block.

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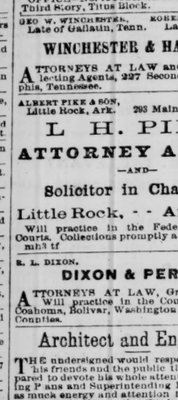

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Or any other Swindle!
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.
ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.
THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS.
Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.
The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.
Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.
PRIZES ALL CASH.
There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.
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One-half the Tickets are Prizes.
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THE NEGRO QUESTION.

From the National Intelligencer.]

A few days after the surrender of Gen. Lee, a rebel soldier, on board a steamboat, addressing a fellow-passenger, who afterwards announced himself as from New England, as the boat was passing Jamestown Island, in James river, exclaimed, as he pointed to the spot: "*There* the war began, two hundred and forty-five years ago!" His meaning was that in 1620, thirteen years after the first settlement, a Dutch shipmaster arrived at that spot with the first cargo of negroes that had ever landed on our shores. This is not precisely accurate, as the Spanish colony of Florida was foul with negro slaves nearly a generation earlier, while, by a singular coincidence, the Plymouth colony, founded the same year with the introduction of negroes in Virginia, (1620), is known to have had negro slaves also thirteen years afterwards, (1633). The Virginia colonists forbore the sin of importation of negroes among them, or the sin of slavery, as it was afterwards called, full as long as the Puritans—possibly, indeed, longer; for there is evidence of negro slavery in 1633 in Massachusetts, with a probability that it was introduced earlier, while it is known to have begun at Jamestown in 1620. In a book published in 1764, called the "New England Prospect," which has been cited by high historical authority, mention is made of the consternation of certain Indians who, observing a negro in the branches of a tree, took him for their Bad Spirit, whereupon they "posted to the English and entreated their aid to conjure this devil to his own place, who, finding him to be a poor wandering blackamore, *conducted him to his master.*"—p. 91. This is stated to have happened in 1633. So "poor, wandering blackamores," in or before 1633, in Massachusetts, had their "masters."

Nevertheless the rebel soldier's idea was closely related to a profound and melancholy truth. A morbid sensibility about negroes has, in one form or another, according to what it was mixed with, by whom it was patronized, or with what objects it was expounded, been, from the origin of the colonies, occasionally shown, and having, in later years, convulsed public opinion under the superficial head of pro-slavery against anti-slavery, finally broke into an earthquake of civil dissolution under the equally superficial head of insurrection against Government. Under all mutations and issues, real as they were, there was at bottom a specific poison working in the veins of the political body which was the predisposing cause of all intersectional trouble, and that poison was the presence of negroes. The presence of negroes occasioned the anti-slavery fanaticism, which was but the natural form of horror of negro association in those not immediately exposed to it, because slavery tended to keep negroes in the country. Their presence occasioned "pro slavery" also, because, independently of all industrial considerations, in which the non-slaveholding whites had no share, that was the natural force of the same repugnance to negro association, in the hearts of those immediately exposed to it. Here was an instinct, *i. e.: a horror of equalization with negroes;* which was morbidly strong in the white breast of each section, and which in itself was common to both, yet actually operating in the form of an antagonism between the people of the North and those of the South, solely because their circumstances were different, and, consequently, the same instinct expressed itself in opposite forms.

Nothing more malignchly could be conceived than the obvious deduction, that the furious and colossal struggle of blood in 1861 was but the culmination of these opposite forms of the same impulse; that the spurious and ignorant issues and controversies of our politicians which developed it never touched the true point; and that these tremendous fratricide of Cancessian brethren was nothing but a mistake of the truth.

If God is in heaven and man is his creature, let us not reject the truth which millions have perished to unseal to us: *Negro equalization is intolerable to white people.* This truth has survived every possible contravention, and has been constant through trials and tests that no imaginable error could withstand. Let us consider a few of them:

1. If it had been really true that all white persons who were not rendered insensible to justice toward him by prejudices arising from his degraded condition, believed the negro to be a fit component of society, we must have found in communities where those not so prejudiced were in a majority, a corresponding favor for negroes as a component of society. Yet, it will not be denied, that in any community in the United States, the persons who live up to that doctrine in good faith are so few that they are regarded as singular, and by those who profess zeal for negro rights, are habitually selected as honorable examples. There could be no distinction, honorable or otherwise, attaching to conduct which was common or very frequent.

2. But even if in a given community, it were common to the msjority, or to all, to treat negroes among them as *bona fide* equals in all respects, the test would not be conclusive unless the negroes in such community were sufficiently numerous to make a substantial component of the society. The repugnance excited in one individual by the presence of another is not to be compared in intensity and energy to that which characterizes classes against each other, in which case each individual, by force of a law of familiar experience, is an exponent of the negro repugnance of thousands, limited only by uncommon wisdom and virtue in the individual, or by some eccentricity which makes him otherwise an exception to common men. "Why do you want to drive them off now, since you admit they are getting wealthy, respectable, and educated, compared with what they were formerly?" was asked by a stranger of a white man, of the working class, in 1858, in Xenia, Ohio, when some excitement had arisen against the negro population of that place. "Because," was the instinctive reply, "they're getting too far respectable for white folks." This man was an earnest adherent of the Republican party, wholly hostile to slavery. But the fact is of little account. He had not the ordinary temptation to dissemble, and coarsely, but truly, uttered the law of his race, in the conditions in which it was operating in his heart.

3. Kansas was "dedicated to freedom," *i. e.*, to negro freedom. Civil war was imminent. This was the pitch of excitement to which hundreds of thousands of people in the States not containing many negroes had brought themselves, as they said, by considerings that the course of settlement of the Territory, if suffered to go on as it had done elsewhere, would allow Kansas and Nebraska to become States in which negroes should not have equal rights with white men. It was not pretended that the white men from the North who should settle there would ever incur the least inequality or proscription. It could not, therefore, have been in the interest of their own white men, but exclusively as they themselves proclaimed, with ravishing eloquence, in the interest of negroes, that they struggled for "freedom" in Kansas. They gained the victory. Freedom was its fruit. Not white freedom, for they did not pretend that it was in issue. But black freedom was the fruit. Alas, for the hypocrisy that does not even know itself! The only fruit availed of was a fruit for the white man, and that was the privilege of excluding negroes from existing at all in the Territory; for it is well known that among their earliest legislation was an act virtually prohibiting colored people from coming into the Territory. Thus the anti-*slavery* impulse that undermined loyalty to the Union, and reverence for the Constitution, and conducted the country to the maelstrom of 1861, *was an anti-negro impulse, or else it was a sham.*

4. But when the shriek of peril to the flag of the Republic called to arms the adherents of the Constitution, and these anti-slavery agitators mounted the tide, and falsely, but loudly, cried "Union;" when the *Atlantic Monthly* pronounced "*Delenda est servitudo!*" when Butler mouthed the word "contraband," when the "Star Spangled Banner," the national air of our fathers, gave place to the "Battle Cry of Freedom;" when persuasion, exaggeration, song, and declamation, followed by fraud, force, denunciation and intimidation, worked a popular recognition of the cause of the Union as the cause of negro emancipation all over the world, and fanned both to madness by kindling the cause with the fiery passions of the field—in a word, when negro equality became the test of loyalty, and untested loyalty became treason, and treason was civil damnation, then it was that a question arose what to do with accumulating negroes about the camps on the border; and the alternatives were for them to run to barbarism and perish, or else to be provided with opportunities for useful labor and honest self-support. Massachusetts forbade their keepers to befoul her soil with them, though her fields were suffering for laborers. So of every other State. The crusade against Southern society was not to rescue and save, but to expel and destroy the negro race, and the war waged by the rebels was a defence of the negroes. Such, though unconsciously, was at the bottom of the Radical enthusiasm of 1861 and following, during the war.

We say unconsciously; yet the truth must now and then have forced itself to the surface. Upon what other principle but repugnance to negroes could the fact be accounted for, that, when a society was organized early in the war, presided over by the late Vice President Hamlin, called the "National Freedmen's Aid Society," for which all humane men bespoke success, its charities were so utterly nugatory, that after an existence of many months with frequent meetings here at Washington, we happen to remember that some steps were taken to dissolve the association on the ground that it had never succeeded in collecting but $242. This was not from lack of humanity as a sentiment. Toward white men, witness the literally unheard of benefactions of the Sanitary Commissions, Christian Commissions, Soldier's Aid Societies, State agencies, etc.; witness the fairs, incredible abroad, which realized their millions upon millions for the relief of the soldiers, no dearer to them than British or French soldiers are to their kindred and countrymen, and unquestionably less in need of charity than any army that ever camped or fought. But it was not for the shuddering, helpless, and desolate negroes, perishing as they were known to be, by thousands monthly.

But mark the change: As soon as the Government assumed the office of guardian, teacher, and almoner of the negro race, at the public expense, the utmost zeal in all the charities became, and has continued ever since, visible in all the branches of the negro administration, beginning in the War Department, and taking a regular statutory form in 1863, by the institution of the Freedmen's Bureau. Why this cold and cruel apathy, notwithstanding the powerful partisan motives for upholding the appearance of sincerity? Because no man was willing to prolong the life of the colored race, even with a prospect of political use, at his private expense. But when Government assumed the charge, scores of millions of public money flowed, and has continued ever since to flow forth, *that cannot be distinguished, in the motives for its disbursement, from a common electioneering fund*, not in any other thing, except in the tremendous quantity of it, in the fact that it is managed and expended in the sacred name of benevolence by the Government itself; in the unparalleled and wholesale dishonesty with which it is openly employed to qualify negroes for the support of a political faction against the sovereign people and their Constitution; and in the fact that every cent of these millions is the money of the very Northern people whose liberties would be betrayed by subjecting them to the influence of hideous apparitions of States composed of negroes.

It is obvious that in our view the present order of Radical politicians, whether timid or not to the law of separation of races, have planted themselves directly across the way, because they want to use the negro as an instrumentality with which to govern the white man in their own interest. The old "slave power," so familiar to other times, was additionally but *negro potentiality* in white hands. What name shall be given the very same kind of a power which has now again, with less excuse dared to defy the Constitution, and dares even to compass the destruction of free Government on these shores? If the negroes are no longer slaves, certainly *the political power of slavery has only changed hands.* If the recent rupture was a "slaveholders' rebellion," the threatened one is a "negro-holders' Republic." The shoe pinches, the blinds no white man. The project must be put down.

CANNIBALS CAN'T STOMACH THEM.

The following is a hard hit at the Radical emissaries. It is said that the wolves and buzzards in Mexico will not touch the carcass of a Mexican "greaser." Cause—garlick. For his moral corruption the cannibal would not like to eat one of the emissaries of FORNEY or THAD STEVENS in the South. He certainly would refuse the *dainty* bit, if he knew the creature:

Late letters from Australia contain the startling intelligence that the Indians in the interior have taken up several missionaries, who were sent to convert them from barbarism. Would it not be well for the Mission Board hereafter to select such men as are not calculated to tempt the morbid apetites of the scoundrels? We would suggest as fitting candidates the Radical emissaries now in our State. No respectable barbarian could stomach one of them, and they'd be poisoned if they did. The only objection to this plan is our fear of ruining the morals of the savages.—*Aberdeen Examiner.*

GEN. MCCARDLE was again arrested on the 6th inst., and bound over to keep the peace for twenty months, and not to write anything libellous against any one for the same space of time. He gave the bond rather than again become the inmate of the Hotel Ord. The General clothes the outside of the paper in mourning, and publishes an artical from which we take the following paragraph:

"As anything not complimentary, or agreeable, to military commanders, loyal leagues, radical legislators and officials, may, and probaly will, be pronounced "libellous," and my bond declared forfeited, I shall be *compelled*, by the power of the bayonet, to speak with bated breath," and, when noticing public functionaries, I shall be compelled to sing nothing but "hymns of loftiest praise!" Whether those hymns be chanted in "full prose," or sung in "honied lies of rhyme" will, I suppose, be a matter of small moment. If a sufficient amount of laudation, adulation, and fulsome praise, is uttered, I presume the happy recipients will care very little for either tune or metre."

The Republican Party in Pieces.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1867.—The Republican party in Congress is *falling in pieces.* It is being constantly betrayed by its own friends. The great organization—grandest of all mere political parties ever formed—has no enemy so dangerous as the cowardly and treacherous, the timid and the selfish, and the mere expediency-mongers who dwell within its borders. In Congress it falls constantly. It is falling to pieces daily. A chief reason is because it has no leader, no one brave enough to strike back, or sagacious enough to see a blow and ward it off. Whatever else might be said of Mr. Stevens' leadership, it has the merit of *striking back*, and of being always ready to attack when liberty was threatened. A crowd of mere respectabilities will not strive to rule. All of them are secretly conscious of their unfitness for the position their ambition aspires to. So all strike to prevent other men from that direction. Schenck is too cross, Kelley is deemed too egotistical, Boutwell and Shellabarger too modest (a quality with which not many are afflicted,) Butler is too imprudent on an emergency, Logan is not yet a skilful enough parliamentarian. Julian would be best, but he is too hard worked and weary a man to undertake the task. For all practical purposes, Mr. Stevens is of the past, except so far as he can counsel.

It is no use disguising the facts. *The Republican party is not now one. There are two distinct parties in its midst.* The question is really which shall keep the great name and maintain the splendid organization. This honor belongs by all that is just to the Radicals. The Conservatives have no claim, many of them are petty and peddling soldiers of fortune, while the others are jaundiced and disappointed politicians, who grieve at being so near statemanship and yet unable to make the people recognize them as such. What transpired on the black days—a twin disgrace—of last week was *a final, if yet unrecognized, blow at the unity of the party.* Nothing can keep, these discordent elements together long except the pressure of an outside danger, over the fearing as that which drove them into fusion when Sumter was fired upon. The Republican party in Congress might have survived, though that is doubtful, the defeat of impeachment.

There are other measures that might have rallied the shattered elements. But it can never survive the utter wreck of mutual confidence which has resulted from *the tyrannical and shameless conduct of the majority which destroyed the nation's great hope.* That conjunction of Conservative fear and whipped-cord lusts was fitly exemplified by the manner in which they crushed all debate, destroyed free discussion, and made parliamentary liberty a jest, and brought to shame and scorn the highest prerogative bestowed by the Constitution on the National Legislature. *The tyrannical conduct of the majority in preventing debate* has swept away the last hopes among discerning men of looking to keeping the Republican party intact.

SAMBO SUPREME.

From the Nashville Banner, December 21.]

Notwithstanding the slow progress through the Legislature of the bill assuming to replace all provisions of our statutes debarring negroes from holding office and serving as jurors, in spite of the evident and thoroughly selfish reluctance of the Radical leaders to fulfil the pledges by which they had secured the almost unanimous support of the colored voters, the people of Tennessee some time ago made up their minds that the continuance of Radical rule would inevitably result in complete negro equality. We were, however, but poorly prepared for the startling announcement which reached this city yesterday, that one of Brownlow's judges had anticipated the supposed programme of the Legislature, and had already fulminated from the bench his decree establishing the practical supremacy of the negro within this jurisdiction, by wiping out as "unconstitutional" the sixteenth section of the franchise law. Yet such has been the action of Judge Fielding Hurst, whose infamous career as a rebel soldier will not more surely consign him to the reprobation of posterity than his disgraceful prostitution of the ermine to the basest uses of an unscrupulous faction.

During the session of his court at Purdy, last Saturday, a negro named James Hardin, a pestilent disturber of the peace in those parts, and a mighty man among the Leaugers, was arraigned for having deliberately murdered Samuel Lewis, sheriff of McNairy county, who served during the war, with much credit, as a captain in the Federal army. When he met his death, the late gubernatorial campaign being in progress, Sheriff Lewis was attempting to restrain the fury of a negro mob, led by Hardin and one or two others. But the Loyal Leaguer was not to be spared from the work which had been planned by Judge Hurst and a few Radical whites of that section. It was necessary to reserve his murderous skill for other deeds of blood, and as a white jury, irrespective of party, would certainly have hung the accused, a safe means of escape was provided in the "unconstitutionality" of the 16th section. By rejecting all "rebels" and securing a negro jury, Hardin's acquittal would be of course assured. In accordance with this plan a pannel of over one hundred had, at last accounts, been exhausted, and but two jurors had been obtained—one a full blooded negro and the other a Radical white man. Thus has a Radical law been nullified by a Radical Judge for the sole purpose of defeating the ends of justice; thus has a prescient been established of which the result must be, at best, disastrous to the peace and welfare of this State.

The informant from whom the above facts were derived, states that the citizens of McNairy county were greatly depressed by the prospect before them, as a great majority are disfranchised, and therefore incompetent to serve as jurors, while the negroes will, under the decision of Judge Hurst, have complete control of the courts.

In conclusion, we may state, as a political straw, the fact that the negro leaders in this city, when they heard of the decision, announced openly that they at last had things their own way; that the 16th section was done away with; that they intended to henceforth use their voting strength for the advancement of their own race, as the white managers had been holding all the offices; and that they intended to carry out these views in the Convention to-day.

—The King of Italy declines to accept the resignation of Gen. Menabrea, his Prime Minister, who will retain his place, making some changes in the composition of the Cabinet. The King is evidently unwilling to be driven by the Parliament to the suicidal experiment of a contest with France for the possession of Rome. It is not so clear, however, that he will be able to hold his present possession against the revolutionary element in his own dominion.

INSURANCE.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $100 000
LIBERAL CONDITIONS—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents.
225½ Madison street.

Southern
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE REMOVED
TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the
Southern Life Insurance Company
Of Memphis, held on the 21 instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brinkley,	Sam. Tate,
Amos Woodruff,	F. S. Davis,
C. F. Norris,	W. A. Gwyn,
L. Howes,	G. W. McCarn,
F. B. Wills,	C. C. Spencer,
G. W. Frazer,	N. S. Forrest,
Jacob Weiler,	S. H. De Bevoise.
	Frank White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:
President.....G. W. McCARN.
Vice Presidents.....R. C. BRINKLEY
and SAM TATE.
Secretary.....BEN MAY.
Treasurer.....F. S. DAVIS. nov26

UNITED STATES
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.
Cash Capital Paid In, - - $250,000
Surplus Assets, - - - $105,892 58

Board of Directors,
(Elected July, 1867):

R. K. Hawley,	William Dean,
Charles T. Morris,	John J. Abrahams,
John W. Randolph,	Franklin Hopkins
Wm. H. Caldwell,	Bernard Fonder,
Geo. A. Coleman,	D. T. Morton,
Thos. Booz,	Jas. G. Ramsay,
Jas. T. Randolph,	Robert Ashcroft,
John S. Gilman,	John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Sherwood;	Caleb Clark Jones,
A. H. Schulz,	Alfred Ray.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Agent,
oct3 tf 279½ Main street.

DE SOTO
Insurance and Trust Company
OF MEMPHIS,
Office in Company's Building, No. 42 Madison street.
CAPITAL, $300,000!!

Board of Directors:

Wm. M. Farrington,	W. B. Galbreath,
John Johnson,	C. B. Church,
J. J. Rawlings,	C. W. Goyer,
	W. B. Greenlaw.

WM. M. FARRINGTON, President.
J. G. LONSDALE, Secretary.

This Company insures against loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. se8

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Madison Street.
THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.
S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : : Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO,	S. H. DUNSCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON,	M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD,	E. McDAVITT,
	D. H. TOWNSEND.

jy10 tf

INSURANCE.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK.
Assets.....$3,785,503 40
Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,
Assets.....$1,002,706 68
Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI.
Assets.....$1,000,000
Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital.....$500,000
THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing, and their large Cash Assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.
Vredenburg & Sylvester,
General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up-stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 21

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Expose.
Total Losses Paid, : : $21,271,972 57.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.
JULY 1, 1867.
ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank	$515,888 39
Real Estate	248,991 02
Mortgage Bonds	680,550 00
Bank Stock	1,203,400 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other public securities	1,984,368 86
	$4,650,938 27
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted	377,938 46
Net assets	$4,273,269 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.
☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.
Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to. H. A. LITTLETON & CO., nov9 Agents.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Connecticut.
S. D. M'CLURE,
No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
—GENERAL AGENT FOR—
TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.
POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Southern portion of South America, during any and all seasons of the year. oct2 daw tf

COTTON--COMMISSION

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.
J. C. FORBES & CO.,
Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 48 Fulton st.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
General Commission Merchants,
FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce.
Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

SUNDAY, : : : : : DECEMBER 29, 1867.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. HOGELKE, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 293 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas.
John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Johnston, Van Buren, Ark.
Reed Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. E. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for; white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Goverments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of good REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

THE LEPROSY OF THE STATE.

When we said, recently, that we would vote nothing but a halter to those men who had cursed the country with negro-suffrage, we expected to have one universal howl of indignation go up from the various Radical hurdy-gurdies whose dulcet strains, when the crank is vigorously turned, delight the delicate ears of their negro patrons.

We propose to shock still more these lovers of the negro who have taken refuge in patriotism. We publish in another column an article of almost unequalled truth and force from the *National Intelligencer*, with which we wholly agree, in respect to the accursed consequences of the presence of the negro in the country. It has indeed been the source of all our woes. Intermingling with the white race, the negro operates like milk injected into the arteries. Mixed with the blood in the circulation, it is as deadly a poison as prussic acid. It is a disease of the body politic, of the same nature with the trichinæ swarming and feeding in the flesh and muscles of the agonized and tortured criminal. It is contamination, pollution and putrefaction; and the instinctive repugnance of the white race to any contact with the negro, impatience of the presence of the blackamoor in large numbers, is an attempt of nature to throw off the disease. There will be no permanent peace or health for the South, until this intrusive and poisonous element is expelled from the body politic. All other proposed remedies are but charlatanry, or, at the best, palliatives that only postpone the dissolution of the States by a disease that rots the flesh and consumes the very bones. There are many laws of nature, that we do not understand, and one of these is that the superior race never elevates the inferior, when the two are thrown together as component parts of the same society; but the lower and baser and more animal and savage race drags the higher and nobler down to its own level, unless the instinct of self-preservation constrains the latter to extirpate the former, which it generally does, with disturbances and spasms that, like fever, are the efforts of nature to expel the poison and the disease from the system.

Man has much in common with the animals, and sympathizes with that which he resembles. He who feels no repugnance at association on equal terms with the negro, is of the nature of the negro. The absence of that instinctive repugnance for a filthy, lecherous and leperous race, which God gave the white man and woman for the same purposes for which He gave even the animals their antipathies, proves the identity of nature. Appetites and passions that are unnatural are the consequences of physical and moral disease; and we instinctively shudder and are disgusted when we hear that a fair white girl in some Northern State has become enamoured of and married a negro.

Even the animals have those instinctive antipathies that are given them to be their protection against concealed dangers. The horse has it against the insignificant fly that neither bites or stings him, but only deposits on his hair the ova that afterwards find their way into his stomach and become the cause of death. Men feel a singular uneasiness, for which they cannot account, when they are in the vicinity of a concealed enemy, or of one who is, even long afterwards, to work them injury.

We are as yet profoundly ignorant of the nature of antipathies and sympathy. We understand the meaning of the phrase that "blood is thicker than water;" but we have never troubled ourselves to inquire why the people of the North were always more impatient of the presence of the negro, though free and sometimes a prodigy because respectable, than the people of the South, where they were a thousand-fold more numerous. Where they were slaves, the antipathy of the white race against them slumbered. Whenever free, there is that instinctive feeling of repugnance, that swiftly ripens into detestation. While the inferior and unclean race occupies its natural and legitimate position of subordination to the higher and nobler race, the poison of the presence of the former insensibly permeates society, and corrupts the blood of the body politic. Uneasiness and restlessness, and instinctive efforts to rid itself of the "*corporis atque animi mutua contagia*" are the result, but the instinctive antipathy and antagonism are for the most part latent, or the meaning of their manifestations mistaken for something else by the pretenders that are imagined to be States-

The moment that the negro, singly, or in numbers, ceases to occupy his subordinate position, he is in antagonism to the white man, not because the latter fears his rivalry, but by that mysterious law of antipathy between races which has caused nineteen-twentieths of all the wars of the world.

Simply to emancipate the negro was immediately to develop that hereditary antagonism, that soon becomes hatred, and ends in the extermination or subjugation of the inferior race. Emancipation was the most terrible mistake that ever was committed by

There have been even greater

If we had

they would

every possible

the same

quences of the insane measure of emancipation, and to diminish, if they could not prevent, the antagonism between the two races. But we have only charlatans, venomous and irrational malignants, and other plagues inflicted upon us by God's justice for our National iniquities. Consequently all the legislation of Congress has tended, and indeed was *intended*, to increase and exasperate that antagonism and antipathy. The Freedmen's Bureau at once divided the whites and blacks into two hostile camps, with conflicting interests and passions continually exasperated by collisions. Congress might have rested there, with the satisfaction of knowing that it had secured the ruin of the country, and the ultimate extermination or re-enslavement of the black race, after, perhaps, half a century of bloodshed. But it was necessary that Radicalism should secure the votes of the Southern States; and it committed the astounding crime of conferring on negro proletarianism the right to vote, and then seemed astonished at the instinctive uneasiness that at once pervaded the public mind, like that which presages the coming of an elemental convulsion, or warns us of the presence of poisonous reptiles or deadly contagion.

The Jacobin presses and praters have clamorously insisted, for two years and a half, that the men who led in our struggle for independence deserved the halter. They must not deem us discourteous if we retort by the same declaration as to themselves. To confer upon the negro the right to vote, without regard to intellect or qualification, was the most stupendous crime that ever man or people committed.

It was a crime against the white men of the South, because it takes from them the power of self-government, and commits the legislation and government of the South to the hands of a race entirely unfit and incompetent to govern even themselves.

It was a crime against the negro, cruel, treacherous and deadly; because it creates an irreconcilable and deadly antagonism and hostility between the white man and himself, is already destroying his race by thousands, by the combined influences of improvidence, vice, licentiousness, famine and infanticide, and will inevitably end in its total extermination or expulsion from the country.

It was a crime against the Southern States, because it enables needy and corrupt adventurers, vagabonds and knaves, using the miserable negroes to their ruin, to make themselves the rulers, masters, legislators, or rather the administrators *de boni non* of these States, and makes these the shame, scandal and the reproach of the age.

It was a crime against the Nation, because it makes the votes of these negroes in the South equal to the vote of five white men of the North, opens the Congress to negro Senators and Representatives, and enables the negro vote to control the legislation and often the elections of the country.

And it was a crime against human nature, and its authors the enemies of the human race, because it degrades a great nation to the level of Hayti, demonstrates that the perpetuity of republican government is impossible, poisons the very springs of the public life and contaminates and pollutes the life-blood of a nation and a race.

We have long believed that God would punish the United States for the savage, cold-blooded and atrocious injustices and barbarities which they have for near a hundred years perpetrated upon the Indians, whom they have robbed of their lands and murdered with as little pity or compunction as men murder wolves. That punishment consists in the curse of the poisonous presence of the African among us, the terrible war of which that presence was the cause, and the present and future hideous and terrible consequences of both, which our miserable and despicable masters do not even attempt to avert. The men who have forced Negro suffrage on the South are the murderers of the Nation, as surely as the BORGIAS were the murderers of the victims whom they poisoned. Some are fanatics, no more responsible for their acts than lunatics; but the great majority knew, in part, at least, what would be the consequences of their crime, and committed it knowingly and deliberately, because without it they could not be secured in the possession of power. We repeat, and History will adjudge, when it exults or mourns, as the case may be, over the ruin of the American Republic, that these men deserved, as great criminals and malefactors, to die ignominiously at the hands of the executioner.

NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

We earnestly invite the attention of our readers to the letter of H. R. AUSTIN in regard to the Labor Union recently organized in Louisiana and Mississippi. We will cheerfully comply with the request to publish the Constitution and By-laws of this organization and most earnestly appeal to the planters of the South to arouse themselves from their despondency, and go to work zealously, and systematically, to meet the exigencies of the times. We have not provisions enough to make another crop—and unless we obtain provisions from some source to enable our people to make a crop next year, we will be utterly and forever prostrated agriculturally, mechanically and commercially.

We must provide both food and employment for the freedmen, or they will become paupers or robbers; and it would be suicidal to undertake to reduce our agricultural arrangements so as to leave a large portion of freedmen unemployed.

We trust that Tennessee will move in this matter without delay. It will bring us bread and meat—it will restore the Union upon a more enduring basis. It will dispel the dark clouds of passion and prejudice which still lower over the country. All good men in every part of the Union will have reason to be grateful that Providence has afflicted us for our reformation—and not for our utter destruction. By the performance of reciprocal duties, in a practical christian spirit, we will learn to understand that our conflicts have grown out of false theories of conflicting electoral interests. We will all learn that the whole country, North, South, East and West, must flourish or languish together.

Tennessee is bound to her sister Southern States by so many ties that their fate must be her fate, whether "for weal or for woe."

We received the communication too late to publish the Constitution to-day, but will publish it in our next issue.

NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

Editors Appeal: I send you for publication the Constitution and By-laws of the Labor Union, now in operation in Louisiana and Mississippi. The first organization was in Madison parish, La., after submitting the matter to Gen. Hancock—who promised to do everything in his power to aid us, and has officially referred the measure to Gen. Howard, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau. The Warren county, Miss., organization has been submitted to Gen. Ord, who has also referred it to Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, recommending the system, "Provided responsible persons shall be put in charge of the county organizations." This proviso is judicious, and ought to be kept in view, in the selection of officers of the county organizations.

I am on my way to Washington and hope to be able to make a good report of the success of the measure—backed as it is by the representations of the Government officials who have full opportunity of appreciating the necessity of such an organization, and of judging of its adaptation to our present necessities.

Yours truly, H. R. AUSTIN.

Senators and Representatives who remain in Washington are receiving a great many letters from business men in opposition to Mr. Sherman's Funding bill.

Gen. Grant, in conversation to-day, it is reported, said he was very much vexed that Gen. Ord should have issued his recent order in relation to the destitution in Mississippi without consulting higher authority. He added that he had information from reliable sources that the condition of things was not half as bad as set forth by Gen. Ord.

Col. Eli Parker, who disappointed everybody, including his affianced, by not coming to time to get married last week, fooled the public again by marrying the lady twelve hours before the appointed time. A great crowd gathered at church to-day to witness the ceremony. The Colonel was married last night.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Dec. 28.—Judge Busteed was shot to-day by District Attorney Martin, who had been indicted by the Grand Jury for revenue frauds. He is now in jail. Busteed's wounds are not mortal.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—The river is still rising with nine feet in the canal. The Louisville Transfer Company organized under its charter yesterday by electing P. A. Strader, of Cincinnati, President, W. F. Harris, of Louisville, Superintendent, and T. O. Johnson, of Louisville, Secretary and Treasurer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Fractional currency printed for the week was $399,000. Shipped, $358,638, including $50,000 to Louisville. Treasury notes issued, $1,072,000, nearly all to Boston and New Orleans. National Bank notes, $55,650. Fractional currency destroyed, $253,6000.

Receipts for internal revenue since the 12th of December to this morning $13,140,000, and total receipts since July last $982,281,000.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—Gen. Hancock, in special orders No. 220, legalizes the official acts of R. L. Shelly, who was appointed Clerk of the Second District Court by Gen. Mower, and relieved in turn by Gen. Hancock, who reinstated the former incumbent.

The following was adopted by the Convention as the second article of the Constitution: "All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States and residents of this State for one year, are citizens of this State, and shall enjoy the same civil and political public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties."

The Convention then adjourned until Monday at 11 a.m.

To-day was the 25th day of the Convention which has progressed as far as the second article of the Constitution.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, December 28.—The Fenians seem unusually active all over the country. Nearly every hour in the day dispatches are received by the authorities announcing either a contemplated movement by the Brotherhood or absolute occurrence. Telegrams of quite a serious nature were received to day from Cork, giving the details of another *coup de main*. Last night about twelve o'clock a large body of men, with blacked faces, stormed Mortello Tower near Cork. The guard of the Tower was overcome and scattered, and the victors hastily collected a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and escaped with it without molestation.

The late operations of the Fenians have had the effect of rekindling public excitement. Many improbable rumors are afloat, including one that the Fenian cruiser had been seen off the Irish coast, and chased away by a war vessel.

A man was arrested in this city this evening charged with having fired the fuse which caused the recent terrible explosion at Clerkenwell. The true culprit it is believed has at last been caught.

TORONTO, December 28.—The first Parliament of the Province of Ontario was opened yesterday. John Stevenson was chosen Speaker.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Commercial advices from Shanghai give the total exports of the new crop of tea from the 1st of December at 90,000,000 pounds. Green tea at Shanghai was active and firmer.

MADRID, December 28.—The Austrian frigate Norawa in command of Admiral Tegethoff, having on board the remains of the late Arch-Duke Maximilian, arrived at Cadiz yesterday afternoon.

The sessions of Cortes commenced yesterday with the usual speech from the Throne by Queen Isabella, who pledged the support of the Nation to the Pope for the preservation of his Imperial power.

PARIS, December 28.—In the Corps Legislatif the bill for the organization of the army was passed after several amendments. M. Rohser proposed nine years' service, instead of eight, which, after a sharp contest, was carried. There were eighty-one opposing votes. In his speech he called attention to the armaments of the neighboring powers, and supported his plan as the only one practicable.

LONDON, December 28, Evening.—Consols closed at 92¼@92¾; 5-20s, 72@72¾; Illinois Central, 88¾; Erie, 48¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 28, Evening. Cotton closed quiet; sales, 10,000 bales. The trade report is rather more favorable, though prices are unaltered. Breadstuffs closed quiet but steady. Corn, 45s 9d. Wheat, 10s per cental for white California.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Money easy, at 5@6 for call loans. Sterling firm but quiet, at 10@10¼. Gold lower, closing at 33¾. Exports of specie to-day $1,118,000. Governments are without decided change. Railroad stocks were steady during the day, but closed firmer and higher.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—Cotton in active demand but offerings light; sales, 3750 bales; receipts, 3269 bales; exports, 2728 bales. Sugar, common, 9½@9¾c; fully fair, 12¾@13c; prime, 13¼@13½c. Molasses active; common, 50c; choice, 75c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull, $1 08@1 10. Oats dull, 82@83c. Pork, nominally $22. Bacon, shoulders retailing at 10½c; clear sides, 15½c. Gold, 32½c. Sterling, 44¼@47c. New York Sight, ⅛c discount.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton nominally 13c. Flour quiet, superfine, $6 50@7; XX, $10 50; XXX, $11 50. Wheat lower, $2 55@2 56, for prime to choice. Corn inactive, 88@90c for shelled, and 76@77c in the ear. Oats higher. Rye, no sales. Provisions and lard dull and weak, with small sales. Pork $26. Bacon, shoulders 10@10¼; clear rib sides 10¾; clear sides 13c; the latter can be bought at a fraction less; sugar-cured hams 16@17c; dry salted shoulders 7½c; clear sides packed 11c. Hogs in better demand at $5 75@6 50, for light to extra heavy. Packed to date 220,600.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—Tobacco quiet; sales 48 hhds. at $5@$16 for lugs and medium leaf. Cotton 12¼c.@13c. Hogs nominal, $6@$6 25. Mess pork $21. Bacon shoulders 10c; clear sides 13c; new hams 17½@18c. Lard 12½c. Buck shoulders 8½c; clear sides 11½c. Flour, superfine, $7 75@$8. Corn, new ear, 75c; shelled 80@85c. Oats 66@67c. Wheat $2 27@$2 40. Raw whiskey, bonded, 28@30c.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Cotton is a shade firmer; sales 1900 bales at 15½c for middling uplands. Flour, 5@10c lower; superfine, $8 30@9; St. Louis, $12@16. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat more active, and prices unchanged. Rye dull, $1 75@1 76. Oats dull, 83½c in store, and 86½c afloat. Corn heavy, $1 35@1 36½ for new mixed western, and $1 46 for old, afloat. Pork quiet but steady, $20 90@21 for old mess, cash and regular; new mess, $22 18@22 20. Bacon quiet and firm. Sugar firm; Cuba, 11¾@12c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 55c. Dry Goods very dull. Jobbers and trade mostly taking stock, with little change in prices.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Flour dull and unchanged; Family $10 75@14 00; Wheat, light supply, demand fair; No. 1 Red Winter, $2 50; Corn quiet, New Ear, 84c., shelled, 90c. with shipping, demand East for better; Oats dull, 64c; Rye firm, $1 60; Barley, good demand, $1 60@1 70 for Fall; Cotton unchanged with a moderate demand, 13½c. Whiskey, 28c. bonded; Hogs in better demand, $6 00@6 75 gross, $7 50@8 25 nett; Provisions quiet and unchanged; Old Mess Pork $19 50; New held at $21 00; Buckwheats nominally unchanged; Lard in demand at 12c., but held at 12½c; Country sold at 12c; Steam Lard sold at 11½c; Clear Sides 12¼c; Green meats nominal; Bacon shoulders 9½c; Sides 11½c.; Clear sides 12½c; Butter unchanged; Clover seed dull and declining, 12@12½c.; Timothy and Flax unchanged; Linseed Oil, $1 05; Lard Oil, $1 00@1 10.

The Late Horror.

Our readers have read the sickening details of the late horrible disaster on the Lake Shore Road, near Buffalo—one of the most awful that has ever occured in this country. The cause of it is thus stated:

The cause of the accident has been ascertained to have been owing to a break in the tread surface of the wheel eighteen inches wide, next to the flange. This caused the rear car to leave the rails, in which position it was dragged nearly the entire length of the bridge to a point at the east end, which is the highest place. The car immediately in front also left the track, but not until it had reached nearly the center of the bridge.

The rear car plunged off the bridge at the east end, falling about seventy feet. The next car passed over the bridge, but finally rolled down the earth embankment. The rear car at once took fire, adding horror upon horror, standing as it fell, upon end, with the entire number of over fifty passengers piled in a confused mass, together with two stoves and broken seats, in a place difficult of access. Those not instantly killed were slowly roasted to death. The cries of the dying were heartrending, and lasted fully twenty minutes, while the uninjured passengers and employees were unable to render any assistance.

An Underground River in Ohio. A Great Natural Curiosity.

From the Freemont (O.) Journal.]

It is not generally known that there exists, about a mile west of Fremont, a remarkable underground stream, with a swift current, and no outlet above the surface of the ground this side of Lake Erie. It was discovered several years ago on a farm north of the Four Mile House, now owned by widow Sheffer, by a man who was returning from a day's chopping in the woods. In walking over a slightly sunken place he noticed a hollow sound and turning, struck the ground with his ax, broke through and disappeared, and never has been heard from since. Further investigations showed a rock about six feet below the suaface, with a crevice a foot or more wide, in which water could be seen several feet below. By tracing its course further down and breaking through the crust, the same phenomenon appeared again, and by dropping a piece of wood or other floating substances in the upper aperture, it was soon seen to pass the lower one, showing a strong current. A lead and line, let down to the depth of seventy feet, found no bottom. The supply of water is only slightly effected by drouth, a pump set up in one of the places above mentioned, has furnished the purest water to the whole neighborhood during the late dry season. It is certainly a remarkable stream.

Thunderbolts as Remedies.

An English writer argues that several physical maladies can be cured by lightning. The doctrine that "likes cure likes" holds good, he asserts, in the case of maladies to which the destructive element gives birth; whether the fright or some proper action of the electric fluid works the cure, it is hard to say; but the fact is incontestible. Several cases are reported, where individuals paralyzed from their youth, have recovered complete use of their limbs by lightning striking the same spot. A country clergyman, in Kent, was parlyzed by apoplexy in 1761, and struct by lightning the year after, when all traces of the paralysis left him. A man who had lost the use of both arms guarding some animals in a field, lightning fell upon him, and when he come to his senses, he found that he could use both arm and hands. These are but a few of many recorded instances. A verity of ailments besides paralysis have been cured or ameliorated by the same agency, even blindness; for one Gardley, some time an actor at the Surrey Theater, who had been for many years blind of one eye, had his sight restored by a lightning flash.

A Compliment Well Deserved.

The London Quarterly Review, replying to an essay by Goldwin Smith, who cites Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Stanton (!) as examples of American great men, says:

"We admit that Mr Stanton and his colleagues have done great things on a great scale, but they lack the stamp of individual greatness. If that is to be found anywhere in America, it is under the modest roof of Gen Lee, the champion of a lost cause, whom prosperity never intoxicated nor adversity depressed and who exceeded his opponent as much in real nobility and greatness of character, as he did in military skill and daring."

—Kladderadatch, the Prussian *Punch*, has been "warned" for representing Bismarck as Paul.

—Since the passage of a law in California protecting quails, they have become so numerous that cornfields are unsafe.

—According to French advices the vintage has turned out unfavorably. Eleven hogsheads of wine will not make more brandy than seven hogsheads in 1865. The French cognac merchants will not take orders at any prices for the present.

—The European supply of hair for chignons and things having become exhausted, the hairdealers are shearing the semi-Spanish and half-Indian females of South America.

—The one popular negro melody known as "Dandy Jim" was originally an Italian air doing service in high mass in Italian churches.

—The great tenor Brignoli was hissed in Philadelphia on Friday evening, for keeping the audience waiting fifteen minutes.

A woman in Paris, some few months since, informed her neighbors who went out to work by the day, that she would take care of their small children without cost, upon condition that she should receive them at eight o'clock in the morning and keep them till five in the afternoon. The parents readily consented, and the babies were always found safely, and in good condition, and the woman was regarded as a blessing to the community. It was discovered a few weeks since that this voluntary nurse received quite an income from letting the children to artists and photographers at two francs per day, as models for angels and cherubims

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MARRIED,

SOUTHERLAND—LATHAM—At the residence of the bride's father, P. S. Latham, Esq., in Lewis county, Miss., on the 24th inst., by the Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, Captain JAMES SOUTHERLAND to Miss IMOGEN LATHAM, both of this city.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FRICK—The friends and acquaintances of MR. GEORGE FRICK and family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Overton and Front streets, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered Land, within five miles of Court Squar, for which cash will be paid. Address C DOWDIN,
dec29 1w* Senatobia Miss.

FOR RENT—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE on Adams street—six rooms besides kitchen and servants' rooms. Rent may be paid in board. Apply at the office of
dec29 1w R. C. BRINKLEY.

A WEEK

OF GREAT

BARGAINS!

—AT—

MENKEN BROTHERS.

Good Bleached Domestics, at 6 cts. a yard.

Good All Wool Flannel, at 25 cts. a yard.

Good Prints, New Styles, at 10 cts. a yard.

Good Bed Blankets, at $2 50 a pair.

Good Sewed Shoes, for Ladies, at $2 a pair.

Good Cloaks and Shawls, at $5 a pair.

BARGAINS OF ALL KINDS

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

JUST FINISHED AND FOR RENT.—TWO elegant Brick Residences, with Store-rooms attached. These houses are situated on Second street, in Chelsea, and will be let very cheap to reliable tenants. Apply to W. D. BEARD, Attorney, No. 13 Court street, or to
dec27 2w* W. D. McCALLUM.

To Whom it May Concern.

ON and after this date we will give no credit to any person. So all may govern themselves accordingly.
dec27 1w CUBBINS & GUNN.

SMITH & DUNNING,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 65 SOUTH STREET,

JAMES SMITH, } NEW YORK.
PERCY DUNNING, }
CHARLES OSGOOD, }

Represented by Colonel J. A. BRIDGLAND, Memphis, Tenn.
dec29 1f

THE SUN BURNER,

FOR BURNING COAL OIL.

Is Unequalled for Beauty, Brilliancy of Light, Economy and Safety.

EXCEEDINGLY simple in its construction, and very strong and Durable. This is certainly the best improvement on Coal Oil Burners now in use. We can recommend them. For sale by O. F. FREES & CO.,
dec29 1w Coal Oil and Lamp Emporium, No. 40 Jefferson street.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS

—TO—

BLACK, SHERLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PROVISIONS,

Western & Southern Produce.

TEAS, FLOUR,
COFFEE, BUTTER,
SUGARS, CHEESE,
MOLASSES, LARD,
SPICES, PORK,
RICE, BEEF,
TOBACCO, EGGS,
WINES, FRUITS,
HOPS, GRAIN,
ETC., ETC.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES

—AND—

IMMEDIATE RETURNS

—ON ALL—

KINDS OF PRODUCE,

and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it greatly to their advantage to ship their goods to

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

50 Vesey Street, New York.

Having immense orders unfilled from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends,

COTTON, TOBACCO,
RICE, SUGARS,
MOLASSES, Etc.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

ALSO ISSUE A

PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.
dec27 1y

DRY GOODS.

THE IMPENDING CRASH!

TO THE

CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS.

THAT THE money market is stringent, and nothing to warrant the hope that the near future may bring forth a better state of things is but too strongly evidenced by the many and heavy failures, both of one in Memphis, but all over the country.

In view of those stern facts we have after two week's diligent attention succeeded in going through our immense stock from 1st to 4th floor, and marking down the same to prices that will repay our labor.

As an enumeration of our IMMENSE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK would occupy too much time and space, we shall confine ourselves to a mention of the leading departments in our house, hoping thereby to attract the desired notice without resorting to the pell-mell-ing system of enumerating "each & many" in connection with certain articles of but little or no value at best.

Our house being one of the oldest—if not the

Oldest Dry Goods Establishment in Memphis,

and, we presume, in point of reliability and the fact that we intend sustaining the name we have so long enjoyed in the trade and genuine light it is intended.

We have never carried on our business on the strength of newspaper "puffs" and placards, nor do we intend to do it now; but dry Goods being about to resume their old standard values, we think it but due to our many kind old patrons to make them aware of the great and sudden decline in our prices.

The departments will be comprised in the following, viz:

CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM,

An elegant assortment of
BLACK VELVET DE LYON SACQUES,
BLACK AND COLORED do. do.,
BLACK CLOTH do. do.,
CHINCHILLAS, do.

A large and well assorted stock of
WOOL SHAWLS,
HOOD AND SUBIAN,
BREAKFAST CAPES, ETC., ETC.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

An extensive variety of FURS at very attractive prices.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

A newly selected stock of SILKS—some nice evening shades.

Our Line of Black Silks Defies Competition,

as regards quality and price.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Embraces
IRISH POPLINS in all shades and colors,
FRENCH, NORWICH, REGISTER,
LYONNAISE and VELVET POPLINS.

Also, a large stock of
MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
BLACK AND GOLD—in endless variety,
BOMBAZINES,
WOOL PLAIDS, ETC., ETC.

Some beautiful new goods for Walking and Dressing Suits.

HOSIERY & GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

A full and beautifully selected stock of
LADIES' AND MISSES' HOSIERY,
ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES.

A full line of Ladies', Gents', Youths' and Misses' Underwear.

Linen and Housekeeping Department.

We have the most complete stock. Irish Linens from the best recognized manufacturers. Table Damasks—single and double. Napkins and Doyles, Towels and Towelling, Crash, etc., etc.

The most complete stock of Blankets and Flannels we have ever had. Counterpanes and Quilts—a large stock.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

A magnificent stock of Black Cloths—French, Italian and German—Tweeds for Boys' Suits, Scotch and West of England Tweeds, Cloakings—extremely pretty.

Boot and Shoe Department.

A complete stock of Miles Boots and Shoes.

TO PLANTERS.

Our stock of Planters' Goods is too well known to need any remarks other than call attention to it.

It is replete with Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Hats, Clothing in endless variety and of best material.

PLAIN AND PLAID LINSEY.

Kerseys and Jeans, Osnaburgs and Stripes, in fact everything that is needed by the Planter in the shape of Dry Goods, and at figures that will insure his satisfaction.

In addition to the above many inducements, we have for Salesmen young men who, for attention and politeness, and knowledge of their business, cannot be excelled, if equalled, in this city.

As we are not "closing out" nor running away from the city, we don't desire to make any statements that will meet refutation; therefore give us a call, and thereby satisfy yourselves and gratify us.

A. SEESSEL & SON,
259 Main St., Opp. Court Square.
dec1-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCE
Treasurer.....C. D. STEINKUHL

SIX NIGHTS ONLY!

Monday Evening, December 30.—The popular young tragedian, FRANK MAYO. Great sensation play entitled the STREETS OF NEW YORK—Tom Badger, Frank Mayo. In active preparation—BLACK CROOK.

Boxes open at ½ to 7; curtain to rise at 7½ precisely. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

GRAND BENEVOLENT BALL

At Exchange Building,

GIVEN BY THE

German Mutual Benevolent Society

Given for the Benefit of their Widows and Orphans,

Monday Night, Dec. 30, 1867.

TICKETS, $1 50.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—John Duttlinger, John Geugel, John J. Heinrich. dec29 1t

GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL

—AT—

MEMPHIS CLUB HALL,

Tendered by the Ladies of the

Congregation Children of Israel

For the purpose of

REMODELING THEIR TEMPLE,

Commencing

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24,

And continuing for a week (Friday evening excepted).

Tickets can be had at Merriman's, Clark's, Katzenbach's, Cowperthwait's, and of the Committee, at the hall. dec26

THE ANNUAL FAIR,

For the Support, Clothing, etc.,

OF THE ORPHANS

Will be held in

EXCHANGE BUILDING

Commencing

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26,

And terminate New Year's night.

No doubt an appeal for the Orphans will be generously responded to by all classes of the community. dec25 2w

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

Howard Association.

THE active and honorary members of the Howard Association are requested to meet at the new Court Room at northeast corner of Union and Second streets, on Sunday evening at 3 o'clock, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Every member is expected to be present.
dec28 2t R. W. AINSLIE, President.

AFTER THE 1st of JANUARY,

WE WILL SELL

FOR CASH ONLY.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN.
dec28 1w

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee—ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEO. E. Latham, of Nashville, in the county of Davidson, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at office No. 40 Main street, in Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn., before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of December, A. D., 1867. J. M. TOMENY,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.
By J. B. BINGHAM,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
dec28 2t

Notice to Stockholders.

THE Stockholders of the DeSoto Insurance and Trust Company are hereby notified that an election will be held, at their office, on January 1st, 1868, from 12 to 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing seven Directors.

J. M. LONSDALE, Secretary.
Ledger copy till day. dec27 td

United States Internal Revenue Sale

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
EIGHTH DISTRICT, TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, 26th December, 1867.

I WILL sell, at the Commercial Hotel, Nos. 9 and 11 Jefferson street, on the 6th day of January, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., the following property, levied on by me as the property of D. Bryson, to satisfy a warrant issued by R. S. Saunders, Collector Internal Revenue, 8th District of Tennessee, for the sum of five hundred and ninety-seven 3-100 dollars, with all costs of advertising, sale, etc., added—this amount being due the United States Government by the said D. Bryson for his income as Hotel-keeper and retail liquor dealer, and tax on watch, for the year ending the 1st of May, 1868:

1. The Office Furniture,
2. The Bar-room utensils and Furniture.
3. Billiard room Furniture.
4. Contents of Wine Closet,
5. Dining room Furniture,
6. Pastry room Furniture.
7. Furniture, Bedding, etc., in rooms in said Commercial Hotel, from No 1st to 112 inclusive.

All of which property is duly described in a Catalogue of the Furniture and Property of the Commercial Hotel, levied by T. W. Brown, Trustee. Royster, Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers.

R. S. SAUNDERS,
Collector Internal Revenue, 8th Dist. Tenn.
By JOHN MARTIN, Sr.,
Deputy Collector.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From W. H. B. Bolling's place, on the 21st November, two MULES—one large size bay, light speck in the right eye, away back and heavy gaited; mare Mule, slit in the left ear, about eight years old, branded on the left fore shoulder. One bright sorrel horse Mule, niche in the right ear, fourteen hands high, branded in the flank by letter A, suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of the Mules, or either of them, at this office.
d

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HAVING received the nomination for Alderman of the Sixth Ward, at the Conservative convention, I most respectfully ask the support of the voters of said Ward.
R. GRINDROD.
dec28 te

I, T. CARTWRIGHT is a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward at the ensuing municipal election.
dec27 te

CITIZENS OF THE FIFTH WARD: Having received the nomination of the Democratic Conservative Convention of the Fifth Ward, I most respectfully ask the support of the citizens of the Ward who claim to belong to the white man's party.
MARTIN COHEN.
dec31 te

EDITORS APPEAL: Among the several candidates named for the office of Mayor at our next municipal election, we consider as the most suitable our fellow-citizen, JOHN CONNER. Please announce him as our choice, and oblige. A MAJORITY OF VOTERS.
dec31 te

JOHN CUBBIN is a candidate for Alderman of the Ninth Ward at the approaching municipal election.
dec31 te

THOMAS MOFFET is a candidate for Alderman of the Eighth Ward at the ensuing election.
dec31 te

JOHN NEWSOM is a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing municipal election.
dec31 te

J. D. DAVIS is a candidate for re e ection as City Tax Collector on Privileges
dec3 te

J. P. FOSTER is a candidate for City Tax Collector, at the ensuing electiog.
dec3

WE are authorized to announce Captain STEVE W. WILKINS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Wharfmaster, at the ensuing election.

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR ON PRIVILEGES.—We are authorized to announce WILLIAM UNDERWOOD as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector on Privileges, at the ensuing election.
dec6 te

ALEXANDER M. FERGUSON is a candidate for re-election, the Seventh Ward, at the ensuing Municipal election.
dec7 te

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT GOOD as a candidate for Wharfmaster at the ensuing municipal election.
nov27 te

W. H. FITCH, JR., is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing municipal election.
nov15 te

JOHN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
J. W. KING.
se7 te

WE are authorized to announce ANSON H. MERLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A fine Brick RESIDENCE, No. 342 Adams street, thoroughly repaired and ready for occupancy. Apply to JAS. A. WILLIAMSON, at 307 Adams street, or to
PROVINE & NELSON,
dec28 1w 315½ Second street.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board, No. 86 Court street.
dec27 tf

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Rayburn avenue, 3½ miles south of Court Square. Terms reasonable to a good tenant.
PARTEE & HARBERT.
dec21 tf 14 Monroe street.

FOR RENT—COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—This desirable Hotel is now offered for lease. Apply to J. J. ANDREWS.
dec17 1m At People's Bank.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business sections of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 344 Main street.
dec6

FOR RENT—
A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large custom trade. Inquire on the premises, 309 Alabama street.
nov21 tf

FOR RENT—
An excellent new SWELLING HOUSE at Central Point, near the Street Railroad, five Rooms, Kitchen, Servant's room, and all conveniences. Apply to F. STITH,
Architect, Irving Block, 214 Second street.
nov28 dAwtf

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oc22 tf No. 8 Union street.

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oct-tf J. W. PAGE, JR.

For Lease.

Mulberry Grove Plantation,

ON ARKANSAS RIVER,

TWELVE miles below Pine Bluff, is above overflow, has on it a splendid dwelling, cistern orchards, steam-gin and sawmill, good fencing, etc., all in complete order. One thousand acres in a thorough state of cultivation. Almost enough hands on the place now to cultivate same.

Early application should be made to Mrs. John Waters, John w. Base, Dr. T. J. Harding, or Robert Lusk, at Nashville.
dec8 1m

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE."

The furniture, of every kind, (which is used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of Lease apply at the office of
DENNY & PARKER,
Real Estate Agents, Kit Williams' Block.
oct 1f Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHINA STORE!—We offer for sale our entire stock of China, Glass and Queensware, etc., as also Store Fixtures, at a bargain for cash. We will sell Fixtures and part of Stock only, if desired. For further particulars, apply to J. DOLFINGER & CO.
Near south side of Court square, between Main and Second streets, Memphis, Tenn.
dec27 1w

FOR SALE—
A Steinway & Sons' Seven Octave PIANO, nearly new, and of splendid tone, will be sold cheap for cash, at No. 101 Adams street, or at Appeal office.
dec6 tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A SECOND HAND ENGINE, with Boiler and Fixtures complete—Engine with Cylinder 12 inches, with 24 inches stroke, usually rated 26 horse-power, in complete order. Apply soon at 203 Madison street, or 296 Front Row. SOUTH W. FT. & OPT. PRS'S'S CO.
I. H. MERRITT, Ass't Supt's.
Memphis, December 12, 1867. dec13 1m

HOMES. HOMES. HOMES.

I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME FIFTY LOTS OF GROUND near the Brick Church in Chelsea, all of them suitable for Residence, Gardens, etc. Also, two of the best Gardens in the county, with good Houses. Prices very moderate. Call soon and make choice.
[nov28 5w] B. R. THOMAS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A situation as Book keeper by an old citizen, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of references given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office.
dec27 tf

WANTED.—A good young MILCH COW, with CALF not over two months old. Apply at this office.
dec12 tf

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTAGAS AND

RECALIA DEL REY

CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRATZER.
dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

GOOD NEWS FOR the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

Preserves, Jellies.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

—AND—

CONFECTIONERIES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and most well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Jellies and Preserves of all kinds; Sauces, Pickles, Can Fruits, Teas, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are now in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other Green Fruits direct from the interior of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture none but No. 1 articles, and that this fact is appreciated is liberal patronage demonstrates.

Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

L. ROCCO & Co., Importers,
290 and 292 Second street, cor. Madison.
dec10 2m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm style of EDDINS & CO., in the Saddle and Lumber business in the city of Memphis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. E. Eddins is alone authorized to settle the business of the firm.
M. E. EDDINS.
J. N. PATTEN.

In withdrawing from the firm of Eddins & Co., I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends for their patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.
J. N. PATTEN.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the interest of J. N. Patten in the firm of Eddins & Co., I will continue the Sawmill and Lumber Business as heretofore, and will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to my patrons.
M. E. EDDINS.
dec27 6t

Notice.

I WILL sell my lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or lease it for the next year or for a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in the bottom, about 40 miles below Memphis.
jy10 tf A. WRIGHT.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 18 Madison Street.

SUNDAY, : : : : : DECEMBER 29, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Through Express Daily	ARRIVE. 10:35 p.m.	DEPART. 6:40 a.m.
Through Mail Daily	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m.
Somerville Accommodation (daily (Sundays excepted)	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m.

Ticket office, 278 corner of South Court st.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Night Express	6:00 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
Brownsville Accom'odat'n	4:00 p.m.	10:00 a.m.

Ticket offices No. 370 Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
New Orleans Mail, daily	8:45 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:00 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. L. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.
dec1

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 6 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 5:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.
R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

BUSINESS.—We request that our advertising patrons hand in their favors at the Counting Room by six o'clock p.m., to insure insertion next day. Obituary and Death notices will be received at the Composition Room up to eleven o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter individual bills of any employe or proprietor of this paper will not be allowed as an offset against accounts for advertising. All bills against the APPEAL will be paid on presentation, and no bill will be allowed unless contracted by me or by my authority.
JOHN AINSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.—Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.
ED. J. MANSFORD,
Superintendent of Circulation.

DR. R. H. RIVERS will preach at the Wesley Chapel, at 11 o'clock, to-morrow.

ELDER T. W. CASKEY will preach at the Linden street Christian Church today, at 11 A.M. and at 7 P.M.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH, UNION STREET.—Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A.M., and preaching at 11 o'clock. Rev. W. M. Patterson, pastor.

REV. B. T. LACEY, D. D., will preach at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Beale streets, to-day, at 11 o'clock A.M.

GRACE CHURCH.—Services at this church to-day, at 11 o'clock A.M. and at 7 P.M., by the rector, Rev. B. F. Brooke, A.M. Sunday school at 9 A.M.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire on Friday night was caused by the burning of a chimney of the Ruby saloon, on Second street.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday a warrant was issued by Esq. Miller for the arrest of Arch. McCarver and wife for an assault on Mrs. Kirs. Adams, of the fair grounds. They will have an examining trial tomorrow.

NINTH WARD.—After due consideration I must go against the wishes of my numerous friends, and decline running, in order that the election of McDevitt and Swayne may be certain.
JNO. CUBBIN.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner on the body of the man Moore, about some days since during the Fenton scrape. A Coroner's warrant was issued against Jas. Calvin, who is already in prison on a charge of murder.

DARING ROBBERY.—Information was given at the police headquarters, yesterday, that some thieves had entered the house of Black, on No. 11 Beale street, stole therefrom a box of tobacco and a framed portrait of Gen. Robt. E. Lee. No trace of the thieves or the missing property as yet.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A regular frequenter of the prisons, George Clifton, first known to the officers as the wine thief—he having a weakness for the sparkling fluid—was before Justice Hall yesterday on the old charge of grand larceny, and sent to the criminal court for trial.

BENEVOLENT BALL.—A general Benevolent Ball will be given at the Exchange Building by the German Benevolent Society on Monday night, the proceeds to be given to the widows and orphans. Our German fellow-citizens know how to get up an affair of this kind in excellent style, and those attending will have a good time.

SMITH & DUNNING.—We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of this firm elsewhere in our columns. One feature which recommends them particularly to shippers is that they accept *no time bills*, but pay *at sight* whatever advances may be agreed on with their agents here, Col. J. Bridgland, at the First National Bank, whose intercourse has invariably been of a most satisfactory nature with our shippers. It is a good house and well represented.

COME TO GRIEF.—Two pickpockets were detected in robbing a passenger on the down train of the Mississippi and Tennessee R. R, which left here last evening at 6 o'clock. The brakesman saw them in the act. They were made to disgorge, and then compelled to jump from the train while under full speed. One of them fell on his head, and it is hoped that his neck was broken, but the passengers were not permitted to be sure of that fact, as they soon ran out of sight.

RECOVERED.—Officer Robinson was fortunate enough yesterday to recover some three hundred dollars worth of stolen property of various kinds. He found the goods in the house of a negro called Judge Mabins. This is not the first time that goods have been found in that building, and there is little doubt but that is a regular fence house and should be broken up. That the receiver is as bad as the thief is a saying no less old than true.

CUTTING ON THE LEVEE.—An altercation took place on the Levee yesterday between Wesley Beal and Edward Moore, two deck hands of the steamer St. Patrick, which ended in a fight, when Beal struck Moore, who immediately drew his knife and cut the former in the left side, inflicting an ugly wound. Both parties were taken to the Adams street station, where the wound of Beal was properly attended to and Moore locked up to await an examination on Monday.

EJECTMENT.—A man named Henry Noll, one of Dr. Beecher's Radical friends, and who until recently was the "Superintendent of the Burial of Paupers for Shelby County," was legally ejected last Tuesday from the house he had occupied, which belonged to the estate of S. Breuner, deceased. The same night Noll broke open one of the windows and re-entered. The guardian of Breuner's heirs had him arrested for trespass, and the case has been taken to the municipal court, Dr. Beecher becoming Noll's surety. Noll had failed to pay his rent, and the legal steps for his ejectment were according taken. His breaking into the house will probably go harder with him than being forced out.

ANOTHER NEGRO KILLED.—Yesterday, about 9 o'clock a. m., a negro who had stolen some goods from a Frenchman named Mack, at Fort Pickering, was making off with his booty, when he was pursued by Mack and two negroes, and might have escaped, but the loss of the goods brought him to with the contents of his shot-gun, the shot taking effect in the head and causing death in half an hour. The deceased was a stranger in the neighborhood, and was doubtless one of the thieving negroes who have recently been depredating in Fort Pickering heretofore with impunity. Mack gave himself up to the authorities, who probably heard the circumstances and let him go, as he was not in the lock-up.

ACCUSED OF PROCURING A MURDER.—A negro woman named Paralee Richardson, accused of procuring or being accessory to the murder of the boy Bascom, on Christmas day, was brought up at Mr. Justice Hall's court yesterday for examination, when she was fully committed for trial on the charge. It appears that this woman was arrested some time ago for robbing the rooms of Madame Louisa Payne Wray. The boy Bascom was an important witness against her, and she had threatened to have him put out of the way, which seems to have been done very effectually by Basil Digge, on Christmas day, who says the woman employed him to do the job. She was seen in the alley shortly before the shooting took place. This is a most remarkable instance of black female depravity.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY NEAR HICKORY WITHE.

TWO MEN FOUND MURDERED.

Their Bodies Thrown in Hatchie River.

About half a mile north of Shelby Depot, and about four miles from Hickory Withe, the bodies of two men were discovered in the Loosahatchie river, and were drawn to the shore. They had evidently been murdered and thrown in the river. One had been shot in the head and the other in the back, with buckshot. One of them had a letter from his mother, addressed to J. Pratt. The other had a five dollar note. They were both plainly dressed, were evidently strangers, and had been in the water about two weeks. It is thought that they were victims of the prowling band who have been committing outrages in that vicinity, and as yet have eluded the vigilance of the people of the neighborhood, who have been successful only in capturing and executing one of the most daring among them.

FOR THE CAPITAL.—Maj. John Mageveny and Officer McFall left last night for Nashville, having four prisoners in charge.

IDENTIFIED.—The valuable silver ware recovered some days since by Constable Robinson, marked W. I. T., was identified yesterday as the property of W. L. Taylor, Esq., and returned to the owner.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Occasionally one of the numerous horse thieves that infest the city are caught. This happened in the case of Henry Perry, who was accused of stealing a valuable bay horse from Mr. Jno. H. McKey, of Fayette county. He was traced to this city, and brought before Justice Moore, who after hearing the testimony, sent him up without bail.

MATRIMONIAL.—Although many persons complain that business was dull during Christmas week that in the matrimonial market was on the increase, as the following certificates of marriage returned to the office of the county court clerk will show:

Jas. W. Farley and Mrs. Mary E. Burrow, Dec. 24; Joseph Hall and Margaret Murray, Dec. 26th; William Smith and Marie Hart, Dec. 25th; J. W. Hunter and Miss Mattie Morehead, Dec. 26th; Harry Owens and Francis Wilmer, Oct. 31st; Joe Gains and Ivima Lefford, Dec. 21st; Simpson P. Moore and Fanny Bruce, Dec. 22d; Richard H. Culpepper and Mollie Moore, Dec. 17th; Wm. Davis and Sarah Jones, Dec. 8th; Israel Murphy and Jennie Phibbs, Dec. 14th; Moses Allen and Lora Anderson, Nov. 25th; Richard Jones and Martha Green, Dec. 25th; Alex Kaas and Miss Mary Thornton, May 16th; Novid Deshea and Caroline Washington, Dec. 22d; Ephriam Henderson and Eveline Felts, Dec. 26th; John Mays and Peggy Rollins, Dec. 14th; Watson McGee and Harriet McGee, Dec. 24th.

WITHDRAWAL.—Capt. A. T. Lacey published the following note of withdrawal from the candidacy for Mayor, yesterday afternoon:

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 28, 1867.

EDITOR LEDGER—*Sir:* Having learned from reliable sources that a number of the delegates to the Conservative city Convention, that met at the City Hall on Monday last, to nominate candidates for the various city offices, to be voted for by the Conservative party of Memphis, at the approaching municipal election, contend that the Convention had been fairly adjourned before the nominations were made, and that for this reason they did not participate in making the nominations, and consequently they and their constituents are not bound by the action of said Convention; and as I desire harmony in the Conservative party more than the office of Mayor of Memphis, I hereby withdraw from the canvass, and recommend the Conservative party to hold Ward meetings in their respective Wards on Monday evening next, and appoint delegates to a new Convention, to meet at City Hall on Tuesday following, to make nominations for the various offices to be filled on Thursday next. There will be ample time to give the notices in the Sunday morning papers for the Ward meetings. Hoping that by this means harmony may prevail in the party, and that the Convention may select good men who can unite the party, thereby insuring success,

I am, very respectfully,
ALFRED T. LACEY.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending December 28th, at 6 o'clock p. m.:

J. F. Bradley, 27 years, male, white, consumption; J. Welsh, 30 years, male, white, cholera; S. Kelly, 18 years, male, white, dysentery; Dr. Butcher, 35 years, male, black, dropsy; G. W. Brann, 31 years, male, white, consumption; M. Morgan, 35 years, female, white, cholera; I Ryan, 30 years, male, white, consumption; infant of Mrs. Fletcher, male, white, still born; Mary Sullivan, 18 years, female, white, enteritis; Pat Sullivan, May 16th; Novid Deshea and Caroline Washington, Dec. 22d; Ephriam Henderson and Eveline Felts, Dec. 26th; John Mays and Peggy Rollins, Dec. 14th; Watson McGee and Harriet McGee, Dec. 24th.

T. O. SMITH, Undertaker.

Andy Tagg, 13 years, male, black, pistol shot.

FLARHERTY & WESCHE, Undertakers.

J. Moon, 7 months, male, white, spasms; H. Sater, child of, 7 days, male, white; S. Parker, 50 years, female, black, consumption; K. Henderson, 40 years, female, black, consumption; infant, female, black, still born; M. Thornton, 35 years, female, black, consumption; Burwell, 16 years, male, black, pistol shot; J. Norflet, 9 years, male, black, unknown.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, Undertakers.

Child of L. Williamson, male, black, still born; H. Hausley, 26 years, male, black, billious fever: J. Shellooe, 15 years, male, white, pistol shot.

OWEN SMITH, Undertaker.

Total, 29.

W. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Wm. Hunter, Judge*—The *Avalanche* newspaper case was called up this morning pursuant to continuance. The interrogatories filed by order of the Court were as follows:

Interrogatory 1st—State whether you are guilty or not guilty of the matter of the said attachment for contempt.—The said defendants, M. O. Galloway and W. B. Rhea, are required by the said Court to make separate answers on oath, on next Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, a.m., to the following interrogatories:

Interrogatory 1st—State whether at the time of the publication of the first article charged in this case you were interested and published by you, to wit: on the — day of December instant, as proprietors of the proprietors and publishers of the *Daily Avalanche* newspaper?

Interrogatory 2d—State whether you were in whole or in part the author of the said article.

Interrogatory 3d—State whether you did or did not have any knowledge of the writing of said article previous to its publication?

If defendants, or either of them, are not in whole or in part the author, as hours of the aforesaid article, such defendant who, in his answer to the previous interrogatories disclaims such authorship, will answer further:

Interrogatory 4th.—Whether he knows who is the author thereof, and if so, state fully and correctly the name of said author and what, if any, connection such author has with said *Avalanche* newspaper either as editor or contributor, and if known to defendant, what was the source of said author's information as to the charges contained in said article against the Judge of this Court, and to the extent of such defendant's knowledge what was the information so obtained.

A true copy—Attest:
BENJ. H. CAPERS, D. C.

The defendants filed an answer as follows: "In the matter of proceedings in the Criminal Court of Memphis Tenn., against M. O. Galloway and W. H. Rhea, the said Galloway and Rhea came in proper person, and aver: That said proceedings are wholly unconstitutional and illegal, and therefore null and void. They therefore decline to make any answer to the interrogatories filed herein by the Court and propounded to them.

M. G. GALLAWAY,
W. H. RHEA.

A true copy—Attest:
BENJ. H. CAPERS, D. C.

The Court ordered a default to be rendered against the defendant. In the four other cases, a motion to quash was filed in each case, which was overruled by the Court, and leave given to defendants until Monday, January 13th, 1868, to make answer to interrogatories which will be filed in each case.

Court stands adjourned until the second Monday in January next, 1868.

LAW AND EQUITY.—*Peyton Peyton, Judge*—Stands adjourned until the first Monday in January next, 1868.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*A. S. Mitchell, Clerk*—The petitions in Bankruptcy filed with the Clerk of the above Court since December 21st, 1867, are as follows. We publish a list every Sunday morning.

Arthur R. Glenn, Fayette county.
Wm. A. Vance, Shelby county.
I. M. Coleman & Bro., Shelby county.
Samuel W. Stodwell, do do.
Abner D. Lewis, Fayette county.
G. B. Branscomb, do do
Willis Riggs, do do
R. B. Williamson, McNairy county.
Mathias Bothwell, Shelby county.
H. Beatus & Co., do do.
Wm. H. Archer, Tipton county.
Phillip Midas, Obion county.
W. B. Wiggs, Shelby county.
R. S. Carney, Fayette county.
James R. Carney, do do
Thos. Phibbs, Madison county.
Wm. J. Bowling, Tardeman county.
Phelix G. Moore, Hardin county.
Wm. Moore Lauderdale county.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE CONSERVATIVES OF MEMPHIS—ARE THEY TRUE TO THEMSELVES?—At the recent Conservative Convention the whole proceedings seemed to have been cut and dried, judging from the manner in which the claims of party cliques and *pet* candidates were urged at the sacrifice of principle, and the interests and perpetuation of the Conservative party. This course is the most suicidal that could have been pursued when private interests must be looked to before that of truth and justice. The sooner the citizens of Memphis come to that conclusion the better. When conventions must be ruled by a *few* political hogs, conventions of the people had better be abolished at once. Let us have no more political abortions, as that held at the Exchange Building on the 24th inst.

DANIEL HANLEY,
Candidate for Wharfmaster.

MEETING AT CITY HALL

Speeches and Resolution.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held at the City Hall last evening, respectable in numbers, and in its *materiel*. Col. Geo. H. Monserrat was called to the chair and C. Curtis appointed Secretary.

Col. A. F. Lacey being present was called upon to address the meeting. He did so in an effective speech, demonstrating the necessity of the Conservatives of the city supporting a white man's candidate, and that it was treating our friends in the North with indignity to support either of the negro candidates. He did not know Dr. Beecher when he saw him, but it was enough for him that he had been nominated by the negro element, and is to be supported by that element. Mr. Fitch was a respectable man, and associated with respectable men, but he, too, expected to be supported by the negro element, and addressed that element with the most coaxing and conciliatory language. Besides, he was a representative of, and closely identified with a great monopoly that was anxious to fasten its fangs upon the vitals of this community for all future time. Mr. Lacey said he had been called upon by a number of gentlemen who expressed regret that he had accepted at so late an hour, as they had already given their attention to Fitch, and had spent a great deal of money. He did not desire a nomination, but would work with all the energy he possessed for any who might be nominated by the Convention to assemble here.

Col. Cameron next addressed the meeting, and reviewed the field. He scored the sixteen gentlemen who called upon Mr. Lacey to induce him to decline the nomination, and asked whence they derived their authority. He advocated the support of a white man's ticket, referred to the divided condition of the Radicals, and the small majority of Brownlow when drafts were made on the negroes of the constitutions to be voted. A fair prospect now of electing a white man's candidates by harmony, concert and union. Before closing he adverted to the professed, hypocritical love of the Radicals for the negro.

"Come rest in this bosom my African dear,
Though thy shackles have fallen, thy home is still here."

I know not, I ask not, how much you can vote,
But this I do know very well, *you can vote.*"

Hon. Mr. Leftwich was then called to the stand, and addressed the meeting. He disclaimed a desire to mingle politics with a municipal election, but he felt most deeply and earnestly in this matter. He referred to the cull of those who had given themselves to Fitch and to the secrecy to resign. They would have found the same objections to himself or any body else. He was opposed to compromise with either Beecher or Fitch. The former was a white man, and the latter stood better in community. If we take the best we give a strength to the Radicals which will result in our own detriment. He showed the ill effect on the Conservative ranks of the North, if we give up the contest and support a Radical. He then described in glowing language, the good offices of Mr. Lacey, from the time he came to Memphis, especially during the military rule of Washburn and Davis. He had no choice between Fitch and Beecher. He ran a parallel between them. One was a time-server, the latter sincere in the faith he professed. He addressed some excellent advice to the negroes, and demonstrated the wide deception practised by Fitch and Beecher, and the false promises held out by them at the last election. Their only true friends they would discover at last to be those who are for protecting them in all their rights, but who are unwilling they should have political rights.

Mr. John Donovan was called for and responded that he had been charged as in the Beecher interest. He had pronounced this to be false. He had always been true to the Conservative party. It would be peculiarly to his interest to be a Radical, but it did not weigh with him a feather. He defended himself most successfully from the charges, and showed what he had done in this canvas was entirely for the public interest. He read part of a communication from Mr. Fitch to the Board of Aldermen, which Alderman Smith desired to have published, to let the community know Fitch's position.

Mr. Donovan made a most earnest appeal to his fellow-countrymen—the Irish—and was loudly applauded. The Radicals have admitted 4000 votes, while the Conservatives have 3500 registered votes. With the former divided, it was easy to see what the result might be.

J. Bullock, Esq., was called for, and said he was surprised at the change that had taken place in the character of the meeting, which was supposed was intended to ratify the nomination made by the recent Convention. As to 4000 Radical votes, if there were persons to record the votes there would be 40,000 negro votes cast from the plantations of Arkansas, Mississippi and West Tennessee. He recommended union and co-operation, and the necessity there is of reducing the multiplicity of candidates.

Col. Cameron offered a resolution, which amended read as follows:

Some objection being raised to the resolution, it was urged by Mr. Lacey that as there was a vacancy in the candidacy for Mayor a'one, the resolution was entirely proper. The rest of the ticket would remain as presented by the Convention.

The resolution was then passed with a great deal of unanimity.

A resolution was offered that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to procure Greenlaw Hall for the occasion. Messrs. Donovan, Leftwich and R. D. Baugh were appointed. And the meeting adjourned.

DULL TIMES.—Evidences of the depression existing in all branches of trade are plainly seen in all directions. The massive and extensive stocks which were springing up last season are, in many cases, left unfinished and untenanted. The sound of the carpenter's hammer is no longer heard; and building material which, but a few months ago, crowded our thoroughfares and impeded the progress of pedestrians now lies neglected at our yards. This state of dullness has pervaded every avenue of commerce and has caused several of our prominent houses to offer their stocks at reduced prices. Among those who are determined to close out their business we notice the well known firm of J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main Street, in the Clay Building, who are daily offering goods at less than cost. The stock, fully paid, may be found the Cyphian's Table, filled with suits of clothing for the little ones, gotten up through the exertions of Mrs. P. T. Hughes. Cheap suits can be purchased to be presented to the orphans. This table is worth especial attention. The voting for the cane to be given to the ugliest man is exciting considerable interest. Capt. Gallagher and Mr. Church are the principal contestants. Mr. Thos. Barrett may become a dangerous candidate. The Fair continues Monday and Tuesday nights. Let it be well patronized.

In answer to the call of "Many Voters" to become a candidate for School Visitor of the Fifth Ward, I will serve the Ward, if elected, to the best of my ability. Respectfully,
N. J. WIGGIN,

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Mr. Mayo closed his second week last evening, as "Joe Morgan" in the drama of *Ten Nights in a Bar-Room*. Such portraitures may be deemed moral in showing the desperate consequences entailed by yielding to "the invisible spirit of wine," but they are far from pleasing to a refined audience. To-morrow evening Mr. Mayo will commence his third week in the drama of *The Streets of New York*, in which he represents "Badger." In portraying such characters he shows his versatility, but they are really below the standard which he should endeavor to maintain. We wish him a successful week, as his artistic merits and efforts to please deserve success.

THE HEBREW FAIR.—The hall of the Greenlaw Club room, in which is being held the ladie's fair for the benefit of the Congregation Children of Israel, was filled last night by one of the most brilliant assemblages we have seen gathered within four walls for some time past. The ladies and gentlemen in charge of the various departments continue to possess their charitable work most faithfully. The voting for the various prizes was most spirited, and much interest was manifested by the friends of the various contestants. As it happened to be Saturday night, the dancing was much enjoyed, although not kept up until late hour. In addition to the various articles voted and to be voted and raffled, a large number of ornaments, toys and fancy goods are bought and sold. The feature of this interesting charity fair was the crying of votes by the popular coal merchant, Capt. Geo. Mellersh. This is not the first time that his manly voice has been heard aiding in a good cause. The postoffice in charge of Miss Hannah Leubrie continues to excite much interest. The table No. 1, over which Mrs. M. Kraus presides, is well patronized—and so it should be. The lady in charge is most indefatigable in performing the duties devolving upon her to do. The same, with equal truth, may be said of the other ladies having the management of the Fair. The refreshment table where the edibles are furnished in excellent style by Mrs. Sam Schloss and her assistants is well and deservedly patronized. The votes on the various articles disposed of stood as follows:

Pearl opera glass for the most popular amateur: Lou Leubrie, 76; Simon Fies, 36.

Toilet set to the most popular lady: Mrs. Hoffmeimer, 7; Mrs. Melsh, 4; Mrs. A. Marks, 45; Mrs. M. Kraus, 39; Miss Hattie Marks, 2; Miss Leubrie, 7; Miss Sophia Kruta, 1. Gold headed cane to the most popular merchant: Isidor Rosenbach, 108; G. H. Judah, 140; scattering, 110. Mr. Judah is one of our most enterprising merchants, and his cane was most worthily awarded. Diamond ring for the most popular young lady: Miss Hannah Leubrie 101, Miss Tilly Marks 110, Miss Leopold 25. The voting for the clock, valued at $600, for the most popular freight agent was suspended till Monday night, when it will close at ten o'clock; Capt. J. A. Levy, J. J. Lawton, Capt. Ed. Hart and Capt. Tuther are the contestants. We may here state that the silver ladle and spoons for the most popular lady, as well as the minister's cabinet and editor's chair will be closed out on Monday night.

The fair will be open on Monday night and close on Tuesday night with a hop, which will doubtless be the greatest attraction of the season. The fair, which has been a magnificent success, and, under the present management, must so continue. An evening cannot be more pleasantly or profitably spent than attending the Greenlaw Monday and Tuesday nights.

THE following telegrams remain uncalled for at the telegraph office: J. M. Hellman & Co., Davis & Norton, J. F. Bourne, R. H. Drake, Enoch Taylor, F. Warburg, M. Cooper, Harris, Hunt & Co., C. N. S. Greene, Edmonds, Todd & Co., G. A. Meyers, George M. Gill, Lyon, Fies & Co., Miller, Jones & Co., Thomas Lapsley, T. R. Farnsworth, W. Scott, Thomas Leech, J. B. Sharpe, Thos. Trout & Sons, James Brown, A. S. Walcott, H. T. Tomlinson.

Important to the Ladies.—The following new goods have just been received at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s: Black and Colored Satin, Nail Heads, Bugle Trimming, Jet Buttons, White Alpacca and Trimming for party dresses, Alexandre Kid Gloves, Waterproof Cloaks, and Buttons. Also a full line of Hosiery, Flannels, Linen Shirt Fronts and a large stock of Bleached Domestics.

Calicos, New Calicos, of beautiful styles, just received at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s

The best provision a man can make for his family if he should die at any time, but especially during these times of financial distress, bankruptcies and failures, is a Life Policy in the Ætna Insurance Company. The knowledge to a husband that in spite of all contingencies that a competency will be secured to his widow and children should he die, will relieve his mind from all harrassing cares and better fit him for his present duties, and this a Life Policy will do. For rates and full particulars call on
MOORE & WEST,
General Agents Ætna Life Insurance Company,
23½ Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

Handsome Hair Braids, new style Head Dress, color Bande a la Bismark, just received at Madame Guilmard, 62½ Jefferson street, near Postoffice.
dec. 29 1w

For Street Commissioner.—Mr. Thos. Malone is in the field and the popular candidate for the office of Street Commissioner. He has held the position for the past fifteen months, and has given general satisfaction for the manner in which he has discharged the duties pertaining to his office. No man can understand the duties so well, therefore it will be to the interest of the citizens to elect Mr. Malone.

Important to Gentlemen who need the following goods: White Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Socks and Suspenders, and a complete line of Furnishing Goods. Call at the Greatest Closing Out Sale of the season where you get them at half price, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street.

M. Kraus & Co, No. 218 Main street, have brought from their wholesale to the their retail department, a large lot of new goods, which must be sold regardless of cost or value.

Men's good Boots, $2. Men's Brogans $1. Nice quality of Undershirts and Drawers, $1 each. Good heavy Jeans, 80c. J. H. Lowenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street.

The rush still continues at the greatest closing out sale of the season, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, December 28, 1867.

There was no especial activity noticeable at our banks to-day. Currency is reported to be in ample supply for all ordinary purposes. There was a cautious disposition on the part of cotton buyers to operate to-day, and our discount houses made preparations accordingly, but the market was too stiff for active sales. Rates of exchange are steady. New York sight is taken at ¼c discount, and on other points at ½@¾ discount. New Orleans exchange is taken at ¾@⅝c discount for sight. One fifteen day bill was discounted to-day at 1¼c. The demand is but moderate at this time, but will be more active for the next few days.

Gold opened in New York at 137½c, and at noon was 138¼c. Large pieces are taken by our dealers at 138¼c, and small ones at 138c, with a good counter demand at New York quotations.

Our Scrip is dull. Some of our dealers are out of the market. The buying rate to-day was 94c; selling at 96@97c.

County warrants are in better demand, but not quotably higher. Dealers are only disposed to take small pieces for which they offer 60c; selling at 68@70c.

Police Scrip varies very little recently, but is not so firm to-day. Brokers offer from 80@82c, and sell at 83@88c.

The New York cotton market opened to-day with a moderate demand, and prices firm. Middling, 18½c; Orleans, 18½c. At noon the demand was fair, and at the close prices were firm, with a moderate demand. Sales for the day, 5,000 bales; receipts for the week, 19,000 bales; exports, 10,000; sales for the week, 13,000 bales; stock on hand, 53,000 bales—an increase of 1,000 bales in stock since last week. Our market was inactive, owing wholly to the differences in the views of buyer and seller. There was an active inquiry at 18¾c, but holders demanded ¾c more, at which figure several lots were taken, but many buyers had not the nerve to take hold, or were limited to a lower price. Several orders were received during the day which buyers were instructed to fill upon a basis of 18¾c, but only in a few cases could Middlings be found at that figure. Low grades are still in excess, and prices on them have not advanced, in proportion to other grades. We quote as follows:

Inferior	8	@ 9
Low stained	9	@10
Clear Stained	10½	@11¾
Ordinary	11¾	@—
Good Ordinary	12¾	@12¾
Low Middling	13	@13¾
Middling	13½	@13¾
Strict Middling	14	@14¼
Good Middling	15	@—
Middling Fair	16	@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,889
Received to-day	2,99	
Received previously	116,204	119 393
		121,443
Exported to-day	3,720	
Exported previously	104,294	108,014
Stock on hand		11,429
Received this week	10,9 7	
Exported this week	12,302	

This has been the dullest Saturday experienced for a long time by our general dealers. Very few strangers were in town, and the usual retail demand was inactive as though our consumers were in a state of to pidity after their pleasant Christmas dinners, and had then laid in enough to answer until New Year's. Every branch of trade is dull—meats are especially so. The stocks have been very much enlarged. Mess Pork is held at $22 bbl. Rump, $18 20@19. Clear Sides, 14½@15c. Clear Bulk Sides are very dull, and prices are irregular—varying from 11½@12c. Rib Sides, 10½@11c. Shoulders, 8½@10c. Sugar Cured Hams, 18@20c. Plain Can vassed, 15@16c. Breakfast Bacon, 15@16c. Cornmeal is dull and lower. A lot of up country fresh was offered at $4, while we heard of some sold at $3 75. The market, however, runs from $4 50@5 per barrel in a retail way. Lard is dull at 13@13½c in tierces; kegs, 14@15c; caddies, 16@16½c. Corn is in good supply; selling at 75c on landing, and dull. Bar Corn is in fair local demand, and sells out of the market. The buying rate to-day was 94c; selling at 96@97c.

Young Wheat is in better demand, but not quotably higher. Dealers are only disposed to take small pieces for which they offer 60c; selling at 68@70c.

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